DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 416 164 SO 028 230

AUTHOR	Mertz, Susan Jeanne
TITLE	Parkitecture: Search and Discover the Architectural Elements in Balboa Park.
INSTITUTION	San Diego Historical Society, CA.
PUB DATE	1991-00-00
NOTE	67p.
AVAILABLE FROM	San Diego Historical Society, P.O. Box 81825, San Diego, CA 92138.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom - Learner (051) -- Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Architectural Character; *Architectural Education; *Architecture; Building Design; *Built Environment; Community Resources; Elementary Secondary Education; Independent Study; Instructional Materials; *Local History; Park Design; *Parks; Social Studies; State History
IDENTIFIERS	*California (San Diego); *Spanish Colonial Architecture

ABSTRACT

The original buildings in San Diego's (California) Balboa Park, were planned for the 1915-1916 Panama-California Exposition. Loosely designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival Style, local builders and craftsmen added their own interpretation by using materials found locally in Southern California and freely applying traditional architectural ornamentation without regard to strict classical usage. This guide was designed to encourage student observation and understanding of this local architectural style. The format of this guide allows independent study or may be used with cooperative study groups. Background information, style diagrams and illustrated explanations, quizzes, and worksheets are provided on numbered flip cards. These allow students to gain sequential understandings of the architectural forms and decorative motifs as they progress through a walking tour of the park. Although the resource has been developed for study of a specific site (Balboa Park, San Diego), many of the instruction cards and worksheets may be adapted for study of similar architectural structures and built environments. A glossary concludes the guide. (MM)

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PARKITECTURE

Search and Discover the Architectural Elements in Balboa Park

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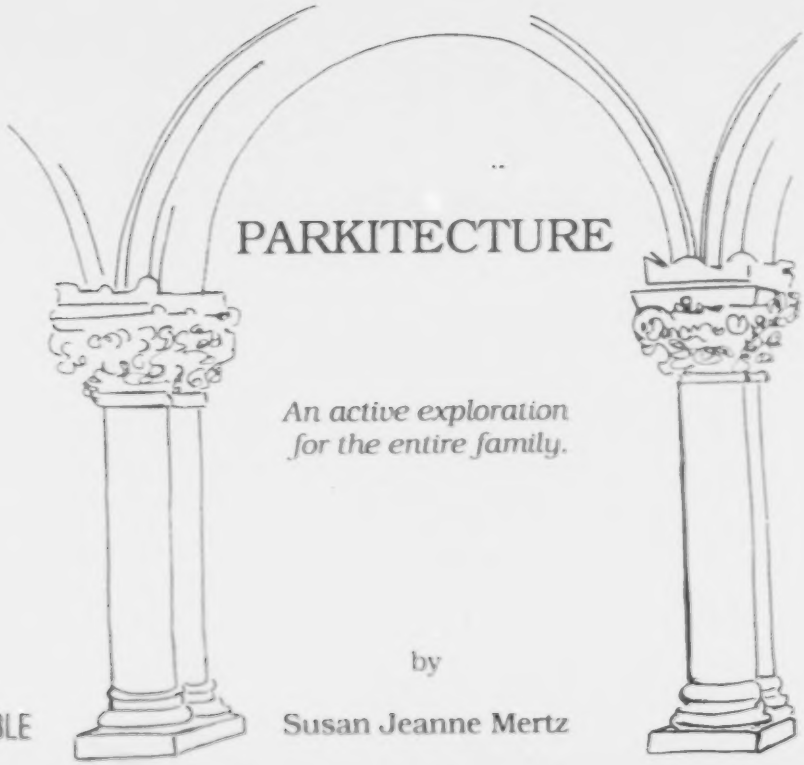

PARKITECTURE

An active exploration for the entire family.

by

Susan Jeanne Mertz

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Published by the San Diego Historical Society, Post Office 81825, San Diego, California 92138.

Art illustrations by Ilona Passino.

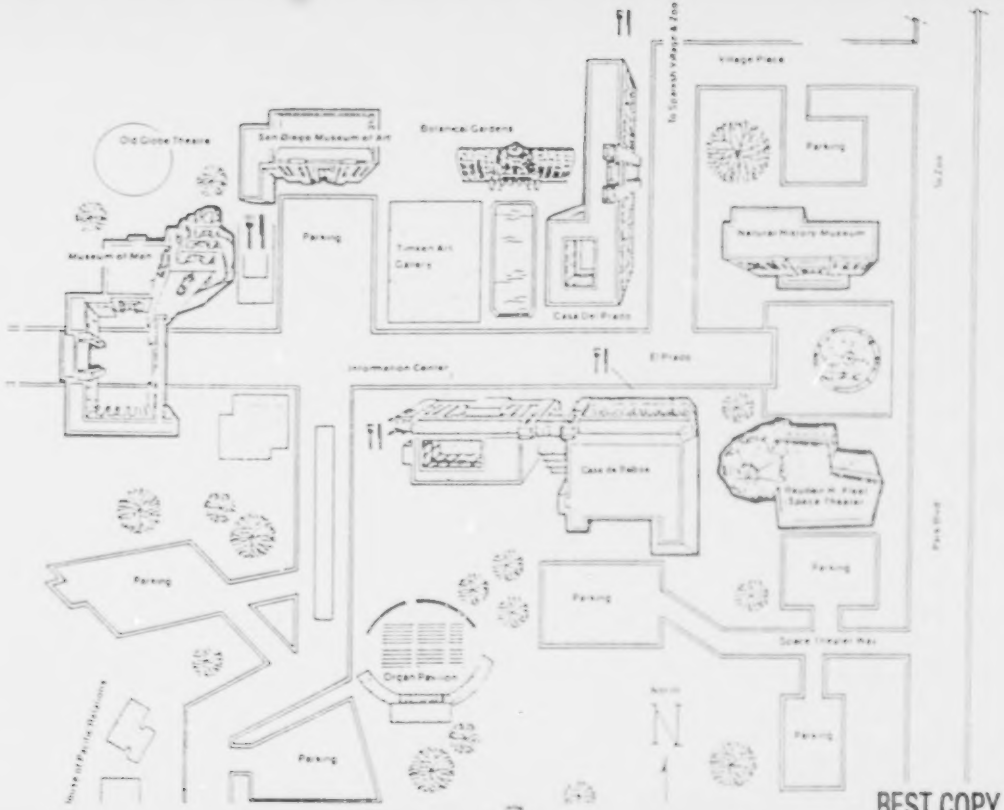
Graphic illustrations taken from Meyer, Franz Sales, "Handbook of Ornament", Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1957.

CARD #1

"Welcome to beautiful, historic Balboa Park
San Diego's Cultural Center!"

Too often we walk into buildings without ever looking at their structure. This self-guide is designed for you to explore, both visually and physically, various architectural forms found on the buildings of Balboa Park. It is designed so that you may select your own tour - the order and the number of buildings you would like to study. You will learn architectural terms, recognize classical architectural elements, and be able to apply this knowledge to other buildings you encounter.

Please refer to the GLOSSARY on Card #25 and Card #5 for reference information. (All words written in capital letters can be found in the GLOSSARY.) On the back of this card, you will find a useful map of the buildings and walkways in Balboa Park.



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CARD # 2

Write down four words that describe what you remember about the buildings (in Balboa Park) you are about to study.

These descriptive words could be of any building in particular or what you remember about all the Park buildings in general.

_____ _____ _____ _____

CARD # 2 (back)

Words you might have used:

"Spanish" "mission" "stucco" "red tile roof"

"ornate" "pink" "balconies" "pillar"

"old" "typical Southern California"

Words you will learn after using this guide:

"column" "pediment" "frieze" (FREEZ) "capital"

"entablature" (en-TAB-le-cher) "cartouche" (car-TOOSH)

CARD #3

If you want to learn a little history of the buildings you will be exploring, read the back of Card #3.

If you would rather begin your *PARKITECTURE* exploration now, go directly to Card #4.

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CARD #3 (back)

BRIEF HISTORY

The original buildings you are about to explore were planned to transform Balboa Park into a fanciful, fantasy land reminiscent of Old Spain for the 1915-1916 Panama-California Exposition. Loosely designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, local builders and craftsmen added their own interpretation by using materials found locally in Southern California and freely applying traditional architectural ornamentation without regard to strict classical usage. Other buildings, added over the years, kept this same style (except for the more modern Timken Gallery).

If you want to learn more about the history of the buildings in Balboa Park, you can find many reference books and articles in area libraries, the San Diego Historical Society's Research Archives, and the Museum of San Diego History bookstore.

The architectural terms and shapes that you will be exploring with this self-guide were originally used and described by the ancient Greeks and Romans thousands of years ago! The early Greeks built public buildings in a perfectly proportional system of columns and pediments which they decorated to the glory of their gods and themselves. When the Romans conquered the Greeks, they incorporated this highly functional architectural style and made it their own. As the Romans expanded their empire, they brought their building style to all parts of the known world. In America and other parts of the world, architects still incorporate these architectural forms and shapes when they design public buildings as well as private homes.

CARD #4 CASA DEL PRADO

COLUMNS & ARCHES:

Walk outside of the Casa de Balboa Building (Museum of San Diego History) into the Prado (street). Look at the building in front of you (the Casa del Prado). Suggested spot to sit: On the grass opposite the entrance where the "Casa del Prado" sign hangs.

On the second floor you will see COLUMNS supporting rounded ARCHES. Circle the column that best matches the one you see.

Did you find the small faces decorating the top of the column?

To learn more about differently shaped columns, read Card # 5.

To continue your exploration, go directly to Card # 6.

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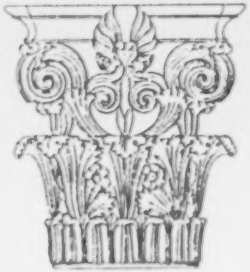
CARD # 4 (back)

These columns are Corinthian (in the illustration, this is the one on the right.). You can tell by the *capital* - - it is decorated with *acanthus* leaves.



A column is "fluted" when it has long, rounded, parallel grooves in its shaft.

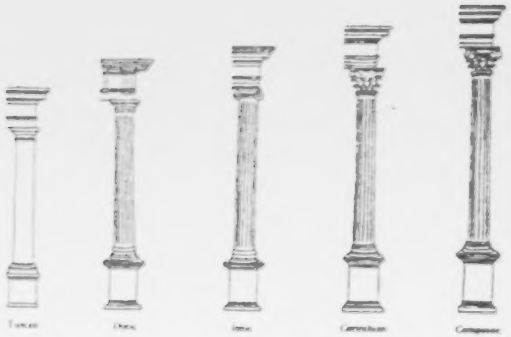
CARD #5

REFERENCE CARD

COLUMNS & CAPITALS

There are five types (Orders) of columns. Each type has a different column and capital. The capital tells you which Order of column you are viewing. The five Orders are:

1. Tuscan: simple base & capital
2. Doric: simple capital
3. Ionic: curving volutes on capital
4. Corinthian: leafy foliage on capital
5. Composite: combination of Ionic volutes with Corinthian leafy foliage on capital



The height and spacing for each Order are determined by the diameter of the base. Tuscan columns are low and fat. Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite columns are tall and thin.

REMEMBER: The CAPITAL determines the ORDER. *(more information on back)*

Doric

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Ionic

Corinthian

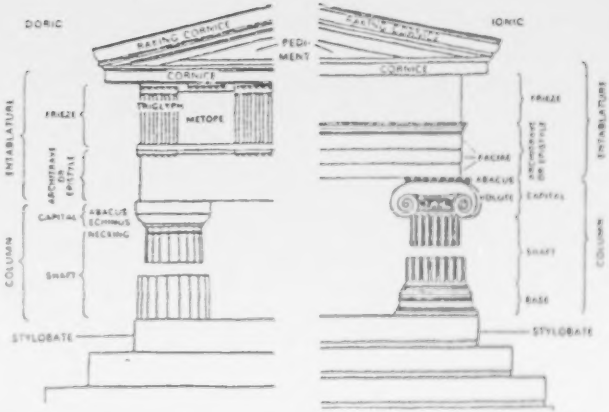
CARD #5 (back)

REFERENCE CARD

ARCHITECTURE PARTS

The Basic Structures of Classical Architecture are:

1. Entablature
   a. cornice
   b. frieze
   c. architrave
2. Column
   a. shaft
   b. capital
3. Platform (stylobate)



The decorated area between the cornice and the architrave is a FRIEZE. In the Doric Order it will hold triglyphs and metopes. In the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite Orders it holds ornament or inscription.

CARD #6 CASA DEL PRADO

FESTOONS & COLUMNS:

Now look at the columns on the first floor on either side of the "Casa del Prado" sign.

A column has two parts: the shaft (long pillar) and the capital (the decorated top).

The pillar is decorated with a FESTOON. Go ahead <u>feel</u> the FESTOONS.

Do the short undecorated square columns under the arch doorway most resemble:
Tuscan? Ionic? Composite?

Do the tall highly decorated columns under the arch doorway most resemble:
Tuscan? Ionic? Composite?

(See CARD #5 for guidance)

The building is divided into three layers. In these layers there are four pairs of other columns above the festooned columns on the ground floor. (Hint: two pairs are around two windows.)

How are these four columns decorated?

CARD #6 (back)

The short, squat, square columns resemble the Tuscan order.

The tall, highly decorated columns resemble the Composite order.

The other pairs of columns:

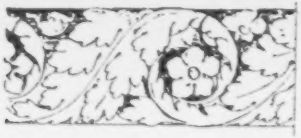
* on either side of the 2 windows are decorated with large ovals and stylized leaves.
* above the main doorway are decorated with fruit.
* uppermost are decorated with drapery (cloth).

This festoon is made up of leaves, flowers, and fruit.

CARD #7 CASA DEL PRADO

MOTIFS:

There are several types of MOTIFS (a repeating series of decorative ornament) found on and around the columns. When you see stylized curving leaves, they are called *acanthus* (a-CAN-thus) leaves. You will see many examples of the acanthus leaf motif. Remember the acanthus leaves on the Corinthian capitals? Did you see the face in the triangle of acanthus leaves?



There are also stylized shell motifs around the columns.

Do these shells look more like: mussel shells? scallop shells? clam shells?

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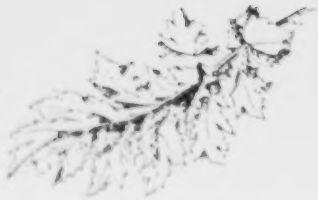
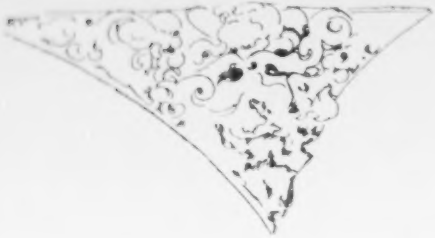
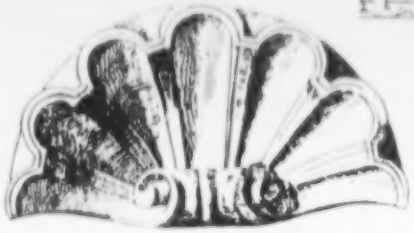
CARD #7 (back)

Although many plants have been used in ornamental patterns, the acanthus leaf introduced by the Greeks, is the most popular. A symbolic significance has never been attached to the acanthus leaf. Possibly its frequent use is due to the ornamental possibilities and the beautiful serration of its leaves.





Examples of shell motifs:



A design is "stylized" when the representation is a variation of how an object normally appears.

CARD #8 CASA DEL PRADO

FINIALS:

There is a FINIAL (FIN-e-al) at the very peak of the upper most ARCH of this building.

Draw the other half of this FINIAL.

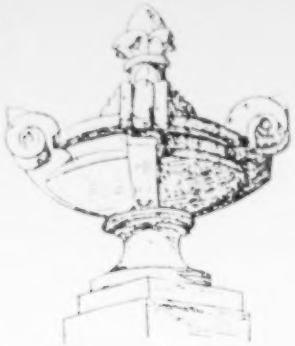
Do you see other finials on this building?

(When finials are hanging down instead of pointing up, they are called knobs).

There are some with Cupid faces.

CARD #8 (back)

Examples of FINIALS



Examples of Knobs

CARD #9

CASA DEL PRADO

CARTOUCHE:

A CARTOUCHE (car-TOOSH) is a large oval ornament, usually with a sculpture or inscription inside, though some are left blank. Sometimes a CARTOUCHE resembles a shield.

Do you see the CARTOUCHE over the doorway?

See if you can find the one that has the date 1915 and Cabrillo's ship (the Spaniard who first sailed into San Diego Bay) depicted in it! Or the one with Father Serra (the Franciscan monk who founded the missions in California).

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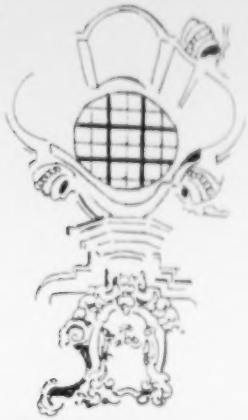
CARD #9 (back)

This CARTOUCHE has a crown with drapery depicted in it.

CARTOUCHES were first known to be used by the ancient Egyptians. In hieroglyphic writing, the names of important people, including pharaohs (kings) and gods, were separated from the rest of the text in oval or oblong CARTOUCHES. This way of separating names impressed later generations and through the ages, the Greeks, Romans, French, Italians, and others used the CARTOUCHE as a way of separating out important names or inscriptions. In our culture, architects fill CARTOUCHES with names, inscriptions, and/or events. At times, they are merely used as a decorative ornamental shield.



The CARTOUCHE with Cabrillo's ship is located over the doorway facing the Museum of Natural History.

The CARTOUCHE with Father Serra is on the Lily Pond end of the building.

CARD #10 CASA DE BALBOA

SUMMARY

Now look at the Casa de Balboa building behind you. This building has many wonderful, fanciful ornamental motifs. Walk along the Prado in front of this building and just look for a few moments.

DID YOU SEE:

the masks? the shells? the fruit? the cornucopia?

the snakes? the Cupids? the Cupids with horns? the eagle?

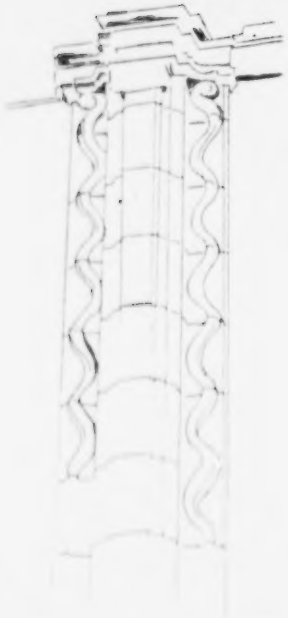
the FINIALS and knobs?

Did you see the naked women?

Believe it or not these structures have a name and a purpose. They are called CORBELS (KOR-bels). A CORBEL is a bracket-like structure, usually wedge-shaped, projecting from the face of a wall used to support a cornice or arch.

What else did you see?

CARD # 10 (back)



SELECT CARD

If you want to see the HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY, please flip to CARD #11.

If you want to see the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, please flip to CARD #12.

If you would like to view the elements on the SPACE THEATER & SCIENCE CENTER, please flip to CARD #16.

If you go to the MUSEUM OF ART and TIMKEN GALLERY, please flip to CARD #18.

If you would like to go to the MUSEUM OF MAN, please flip to CARD #20.

If you are heading for the ORGAN PAVILION, please flip to CARD #22.

If you are finished for the day, please flip to CARD #24.

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NOTES

CARD #11 HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY

FRIEZE MOTIFS:

As you walk down the Prado, continue looking at the Casa de Balboa.
Stop when you come to the "House of Hospitality and Cafe del Rey Moro" doorway.

Did you see a cartouche with "San Diego 1769" and Father Serra on muleback in the other archway?

There are four rows of classical ornament motifs on the FRIEZE (FREEZ) above the windows over the doorway arches. (Check CARD #5 for reference.) Two of these motifs have descriptive names. Draw representations of them by reading the name and then observing the motifs in front of you.

Bead & Reel

Egg & Dart

Did you recognize the columns as having Composite capitals - acanthus leaves and volutes?
What else did you recognize?

CARD #11 (back)

The middle two motifs (MOTIF: a repeating band of ornament) are:

BEAD & REEL

EGG & DART

The top motif looks similar to stylized tongue and dart, while the bottom motif represents beautifully stylized acanthus leaves.

SELECT CARD

If you want to see the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, please flip to Card #12.

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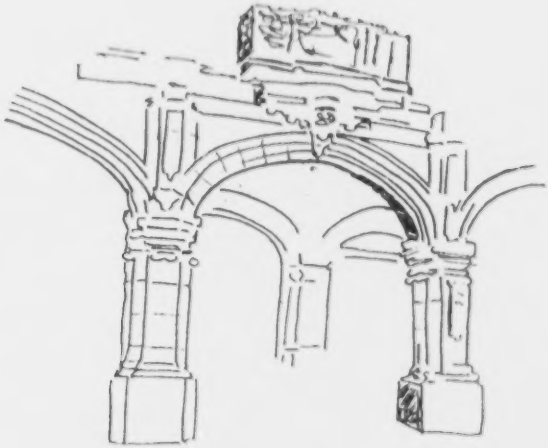
If you are finished for the day, please flip to CARD #24.

Can you label the architectural elements on this archway found between the Casa de Balboa and the House of Hospitality?



CARD #12 MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

COLUMNS & FINIALS

Walk up the Prado steps toward the fountain until you are standing in front of the Museum of Natural History.

Look at the decorations around the arched front door.

What figures are represented as FINIALS above the COLUMNS around the entrance way?

List the animals you can find hidden in the decorations on the shaft, capital, and base of these COLUMNS.

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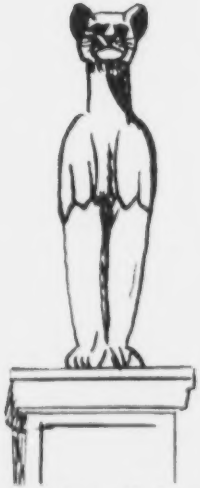
CARD #12 (back)

The finials are seated Egyptian cats!



We found the following animals: eagles, dolphins (fish), rams, goats, lions. There are many animals here -- what else did you see?

CARD #13 MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

FRIEZE

Look above the arched doorway to the "band of ornament". This band of ornament is called a FRIEZE (FREEZ). This FRIEZE is "inhabited" with animals.

Do these animals look like any you might see in the Zoo?

What animals do they resemble the most?

a dragon a bird a lion an eagle

Would you like one for a pet?

CARD #13 (Back)

Some of these animals look like fantastic birds and/or dragons. Others are winged half lion, half eagle animals called GRIFFINS.

GRIFFINS, often found in classical architecture, symbolize the combined qualities of the eagle and lion (watchfulness and courage). They often decorate FRIEZES but sometimes they are found by themselves.

CARD # 14

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

CORNICE

On the wings to either side of the main entrance way above the CORNICE (on the roof line) is a BALUSTRADE (BAL-e-strad).

This structure is also "inhabited". What do these animals resemble?

Do they look like any animal you might find in the Zoo or maybe at Sea World?

Other animals are "inhabiting" this ENTABLATURE (en-TAB-le-cher).

Have you found the ram and buffalo heads?

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CARD #14 (back)

Another popular classical symbolic animal can be found in the Balustrade: the Dolphin.

In early myths, this sea animal was protected from persecution. Because of this symbolic quality, an early French king (in the 12th century) chose this curious animal as his crest (royal family symbol). In the 14th century, it was decreed that the heir to the French throne should always bear the title "Dauphin". The Dolphin can be seen extensively in French decorations although the Italian Renaissance artists also used this figure in FRIEZES and BALUSTRADES.

CARD #15 MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

FRIEZE MOTIFS

Above the FRIEZE is a pointed PEDIMENT. (This PEDIMENT is pointing to the buildings name, Museum of Natural History.)

Under the roof (CORNICE), above the Museum name, you will see a horizontal band of ornament.

The four lined vertical blocks are called TRIGLYPHS (TRI-glifs). The spaces between the TRIGLYPHS on a Doric frieze are called METOPES (MET-e-pea) . There are geometric shapes in the METOPES of this Frieze. What are these shapes?

Draw the band of TRIGLPHS and METOPES.

CARD #15 (back)

The metopes have diamond shapes in them.

Another band of ornament often found under a CORNICE is called DENTIL (Den-till) molding. You guessed it! They look like teeth! Keep your eye's peeled for examples of DENTILS! And <u>smile</u> when you see them!

SELECT CARD

If you would like to view the elements on the SPACE THEATER & SCIENCE CENTER, please flip to Card # 16.

If you would like to continue your observations of the CASA DE BALBOA building west to the HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY, please flip to Card #11.

If you want to look at the MUSEUM OF ART and TIMKEN GALLERY, please flip to Card #18.

If you would like to go to the MUSEUM OF MAN, please flip to Card #20.

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NOTES

CARD #16 SPACE THEATER & SCIENCE CENTER

FINIALS & ROSETTES:

Walk across the foundation to the Reuben H. Fleet Space Theater and Science Center. Several basic classical elements can be found on this building.

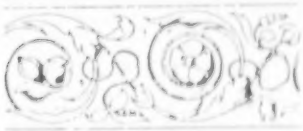
Where did you find the finials?

At the far left (closest to Park Blvd.), at the top of the domed building, you will see a RONDEL or ROSETTE.

Before you go find it, by the sound of the name, do you think they will be:

round? square? triangular?

Look at the band of ornament on the roof of the Fleet Center building. Is this one "inhabited"?



CARD #16 (back)

The finials are along the roof line and on the very top of the Space Theater roof dome.

Examples of rosettes:

No, this ornament isn't inhabited. A motif is only "inhabited" when there are animals found incorporated into the design. This motif is made up of flowers and stylized acanthus leaves.

CARD #17 SPACE THEATER & SCIENCE CENTER

NICHES:

A NICHE (NICH) is a recess in a wall usually holding a statue or other ornament. The Fleet Center building has several bare NICHES.

What kind of a statue would you add
that could be associated with the
Space Theater and Science Center?

Incorporated in the base of the niches, you will find a molding style called "Tongue & Dart". (Can you see why it is called by that name?)

Which one does it resemble most?

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CARD #17 (back)

#1 is the closest representation of the depicted *Tongue & Dart* molding. The others are alterations of the *Egg & Dart* molding.

You'll see more examples of both Tongue & Dart and Egg & Dart moldings - keep looking!

TONGUE & DART

EGG & DART

SELECT CARD

If you would like to continue your observations west to the HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY, please flip to CARD #11.

If you would like to proceed to the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, please flip to Card #12.

If you want to look at the MUSEUM OF ART and TIMKEN GALLERY, please flip to Card #18.

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If you are finished for the day, please flip to Card #24.

Draw your own design in this CARTOUCHE.

CARD #18 MUSEUM OF ART and TIMKEN GALLERY

NICHES & MOTIFS:

Walk west down the Prado and sit where you can see both the Museum of Art and the Timken Gallery. Look at both structures and compare what you see. If you are with a group, discuss the differences you see.

What do you think is the most important statement made by the Timken's architecture?

Now look at the front of the San Diego Museum of Art.

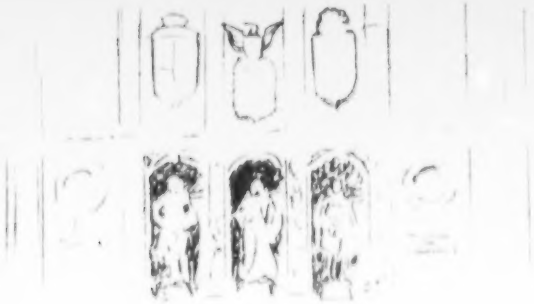
How many NICHES (recesses in the wall) do you see? What can be found in them?

What divides the ornament on the front facade (Fa-SOD) or face, of the San Diego Museum of Art building into several sections:

Shells? Birds? COLUMNS? CATOUCHES?

CARD #18 (back)

The Timken Gallery, built in 1965, is the only building in the Park exhibiting more modern architecture. It is constructed of beautiful Italian travertine marble. Modern architecture reflects the thinking that less is more and form should be functional, not merely decorative. Emphasis is on materials not ornament. There is much controversy over the appearance of this building in Balboa Park because it was not designed in the style of the other buildings in Balboa Park.



The niches hold statues of 5 Spanish painters: Ribera, Velazquez, Murillo, Zurburan, and El Greco.

COLUMNS and other vertical elements divide the ornament on the front facade (the face) of the San Diego Museum of Art building into several sections.

CARD # 19 SAN DIEGO MUSEUM OF ART

MOTIFS:

Compare the decorative motifs found under the CORNICE of the main Museum of Art building with the decorative motifs found on the top of the Copley Auditorium and Sculpture Garden Cafe.

Is the motif found on the main building of the Museum of Art:

a shell? a COLUMN? an animal? a CARTOUCHE?

What does the motif found on the building of the Copley Auditorium and Sculpture Garden Cafe most resemble:

a ROSETTE? Egg & Dart molding? DENTILS? rams' heads?

What is the material of this ornament?

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CARD #19 (back)

The ornament on the main building of the San Diego Museum of Art is a scallop shell motif.

The motif in the building leading to the Sculpture Garden resembles both a stylized rosette and stylized egg & dart molding. The material is metal.

SELECT CARD

If you would like to go east back to the HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY, please flip to Card #11.

If you would like to proceed to the MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, please flip to Card # 12.

If you would like to view the elements on the SPACE THEATER & SCIENCE CENTER, please flip to Card # 16.

If you go to the MUSEUM OF ART and TIMKEN GALLERY, please flip to Card #18.

If you are heading for the ORGAN PAVILION, please flip to Card #22.

If you are finished for the day, please flip to Card #24.

NOTES

CARD #20 MUSEUM OF MAN

SUMMARY

Before you walk to the front of the Museum of Man building, take a short side trip to the "Eureka" window. You will find this large window on the east side of the building, beyond the San Diego Museum of Art Sculpture Garden and toward the Old Globe Theater.

Look at the use of the columns and ornament around this large "Eureka" window. See how the artisans used ornament. Name some elements you recognize.

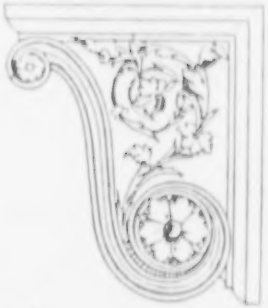
What animal head can be found on the "Eureka" window: Ram? Bull? Rhino?

Now look at the ornament on the Bell Tower. Did you see the CORBELS? They are enormous curving brackets found on the second level from the top.

CARD # 20 (back)

There are RAM heads on the bottom area of the Eureka window.

another example of a bracket-like CORBEL



CARD #21 MUSEUM OF MAN

COLUMNS, CARTOUCHES, NICHES:

Now continue to walk to the front of the main building. Look at the columns. What makes them different than the others you've seen? Do you see a recognizable Order of columns on the face of this building (refer to CARD #5) or are they just fanciful decorative pillars?

Draw a CARTOUCHE found on the Museum of Man building.

What do you see in the NICHES of this building?

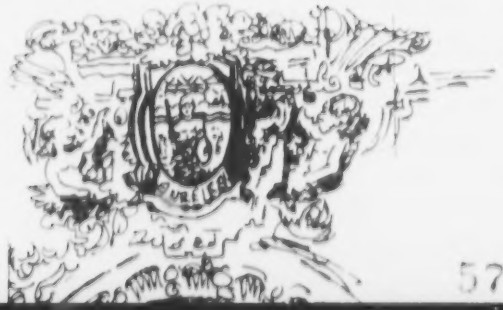
(Please be careful of traffic when you are exploring the Museum of Man.)

CARD #21 (back)

These columns are fanciful decorations without regard to any specific Order.

The statues in the niches are nine important people in early California history:

Spanish kings:	Charles V and Philip II
California explorers:	Cabrillo, Vizcaino, and Vancouver
Franciscan padres:	Serra, Jayme, and De la Ascension
First Governor of Alta California:	Portola



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If you are heading for the ORGAN PAVILION, please flip to Card #22.

If you are finished for the day, please flip to Card #24.

NOTES

CARD #22 ORGAN PAVILION

COLUMNS & FRIEZE:

Proceed to the ORGAN PAVILION and sit down in one of the front row chairs - you'll be here for a while.

Take a few moments and just look at the Pavilion.

At the ends of the Pavilion structure, you will find traditional examples of a Classical Order.

These columns are: Tuscan? Ionic? Doric? Composite? Corinthian?
(If you need help, see card #5)

What decorates the outer columns attached to the wall structure?

What decorates the FRIEZE (see Card #5 if you need help)?

CARD #22 (back)

The smooth-shafted columns are classic Corinthian Columns.

Rosettes, shells, fruit, and acanthus leaves decorate the outer columns.

Shells and a motif that represents the flame of knowledge decorate the Frieze.

CARD #23

ORGAN PAVILION

SUMMARY:

Did you find:

1. Tongue & Dart molding (review Card # 16)
2. Bead & Reel molding (review Card # 11)
3. Dentils (review Card # 12)
4. Finials
5. Masks
6. Rosettes (review Card # 16)
7. Singing cupid faces
8. Harps/lyres

Did you see where they placed the light bulbs!?!?

CARD #23 (back)

Did you spot these architectural elements in your search?

CARD #24

We have only touched on some of the architectural elements that can be found in Balboa Park.

Next time you walk through the Park, bring this guide and continue to look and enjoy the art forms found on these buildings as well as other buildings you encounter everyday.

If you have any questions about what you find that haven't been discussed in this guide, please fill out the back card with your question and return it to the Museum of San Diego History. We will answer your questions by mail.

We hope you enjoyed your "Parkitecture" Look at Balboa Park!

EVALUATION CARD

1. Did this activity encourage you to *LOOK* at the architecture found in Balboa Park? Yes No

2. Did the activity hold your interest? Yes No If not, where did we lose you?

3. Was the information easy to understand? Yes No If not, what cards were difficult?

4. What elements that interested you were not explained in this guide?

Thank you for your assessment of this program booklet. We hope that you not only enjoyed looking at the architecture in Balboa Park today, but that you will also notice the exteriors of other buildings as you encounter them!

Please return this card to: IMPACT! Innovative Museum Programs And Creative Teaching, c/o The San Diego Historical Society, PO Box 81825, San Diego, CA 92138.

GLOSSARY

ARCHITRAVE (ar'-ki-trav) The base on which a column rests.

ARCH (arch) A structural device forming a curved, pointed, or flat upper edge of an opening or a support, as in a bridge or doorway.

BALUSTRADE (bal'-e-strad) A rail with a row of supporting posts.

CARTOUCHE (kar-toosh') A scroll-like tablet providing space for an inscription or for ornamental purposes.

COLUMN (kal'-um) A supporting pillar consisting of a base, a cylindrical shaft, and a capital.

CORBEL (kor'-bel) A wedgeshaped bracket projecting from the face of a wall supporting a cornice or an arch.

CORNICE (Kor'-nis) The uppermost member of a classical entablature.

DENTILS (den'-tils) Small rectangular blocks forming a molding or projecting beneath a cornice.

ENTABLATURE (en-tab'-le-cher) The entire construction of a classical structure that connects columns and is composed of an architrave, a frieze, and a cornice.

FESTOON (fes-tune") Ornamental swags of leaves, flowers, and fruit usually with ribbons.

FRET (fret) An ornamental design contained within a band or border consisting of repeated, symmetrical, and often geometric figures. Examples: Egg & Dart, Bead & Reel.

FINIAL (fin'-e-al) An ornament fixed to the peak of an arch or arched structure.

FRIEZE (freez) A plain or decorative horizontal part of an entablature between the architrave and cornice. The area under the cornice that carries ornament.

METOPE (met'-e-pea) The spaces between the triglyphs on a Doric frieze.

NICHE (nich) A recess in a wall holding a statue or other ornament.

PEDIMENT (ped'-e-ment) The top most part of a classical building, typically triangular with a horizontal cornice and raking cornices, surmounting a colonnade, an end wall, or a major division of a facade.

RONDEL (ron'-dell) or *ROSETTE* (rose-et') A floral ornamental element in the shape of a circle.

SCROLLS (scrols) Vines of acanthus leaves. When animals are found in them, they are "inhabited".

TRIGLYPH (tri'-glif) An ornament in a Doric frieze consisting of 3 parallel vertical blocks projecting from its face.